Brilliant Schemes for February, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGER, Wilhelington, Del.

841,6821 Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tekets, \$140 to do 25 tail do 70 Do do 25 quarter do 35

\$50,006! Lottery for me benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

\$35,0.01 Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Class 32, for 1-56.

RICH SCHEME.

Tickets \$10—halves \$5 —quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$120
Do do 95 half do 60
Do do 96 quarter do 50

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

 Ac.
 &c.
 &c.

 Tickets §30—halves §10—quarters §5—eighths §2 50.
 Certificates of packages of 25 whote tickets, §250 00

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New York Metropolitan Tailoring Establishment

States Military and Navy Depot, 581 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)

We hear it is the intention of Mr. Fox to visit our city in a few ye hence. Jan 15 - nod/st

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the IN Commissioner of Pensions to grant me a duplicate of a 40-acre land bounty warrant, issued to me under the law of september, 1899, and numbered \$4,083, for my services in the war of 1812-131, which warrant has been lost, and which has never been sessined, pledged, or lovated by me, or by my authority.

BORGE W. MORELA, Attorney and Counsellor at-

Contents of No. CLXX, for January, 1856.

Life, Services, and Works of Henry Wheaton. Bartol's Pictures of Europe.

Flora's Dictionary, (one of the most control of the control of the

ngton, Det., on Saturday, Sebruary 16, 1826

\$62,500 !
Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARP.
Class K, for 1856.
at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 23, 1876

# Daily Amion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION?

## CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1856.

#### Proposals for Oil for Light-houses.

Office Light-issues Beard,
January 16, 1856.

SPARATE SEALED PROPO ALS will be received at this of
Diffee until 1 o cioces, p. m., on P. iday, the 1st day of recrusty,
1856, for employing the right masses estandaments with the fellowing
iots or quantities of oil, to be delivered atoughde of the government
apply vessels at floation, New York City, New Medicin, or Edgartown, Massachusetts, at the option of the quantration, to be definition on at the time of acceptance the bid, in high, work stack eachs,
ru table for shipping, in prime order, or or incider the following
dates, respectively, and also at the resp. give points named on the

Lot No. 1.—5,000 (eight thousand) gallons best winter-strained or proseed sperm oil, and \$22,000 (torony-two thousand) gallons best -pring a lanced or presed sperm oil, to be delivered on the lott day of oursely 1656.

Lot No. 2.—14,000 (fourteen thousand) gallons best Wilter strained

on the 15th day of sources, 1656.

—14,000 (fourteen thousand) gallons best Winter strained of pictored appears on, and 15,00 (safeta illustand) gallons hast spring-strained or present sperm on, to be derivered on the 15th day of May, 15th, as above.

—18,000 (eightoen toursand) gallons best write-strined or present sper an oil, and 19,000 (twelve t outsind) gallons best write-strined or present sperm oil, to be delivered as above, on the 15th, day of July, 1656.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 9, 1815. FOR THE LAKES.

FOR THE LAKES.

at thousand five hundred) gallons bost winterstrained or prossed sp. m. od, and
it thousand five hundred; g flows best sp ingstraines or pressed sperm od, to be derivered
at Buffelo. New York, to the proper officer
authorized to receive it, on the lath day of
April, 1856, or tunneducted after the opening
or the first caust. ##4.KND1P #CHESTS.

# \$50,000 | 1 prize of ... \$2,600 | 10 prize of ... \$2,600 | 10 prize of ... \$2,600 | 10 prize of ... \$2,000 | 10 do ... \$2,00

sperm oil, to be delivered to the contector am superintendent of lights at Oswego, New York, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or to mediately after the opening of the Eric canal

negletely after the opening of the Eric canal, and
395 (three hundred and twenty five) gailons best winter-strained or present sperm oil, and
355 (three hundred and twenty-five) gailons best spring strained or present spring oil, to be denote the spring strained or present spring oil, to be denoted to the spring strained or present spring oil, to be denoted to the spring oil to be denoted to the spring oil to be denoted to the spring oil to the lake of the oil comprised in to Nov. I, to be delivered at the above-mentioned places for the lights on the lakes, must be in small from bottled casks, in prime order, free from testage, containing from long to first partial order, and the spring of the states; all the consent of transportation, damage, and leakage, being at the oil race and risk of the contractor of contractors, and all tests and inspection to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from second records were house, or other place of deposite.

at the charges and risk of the contractor or contractors, and all tens and inspection to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's warehouse, or other place of deposite. The several lots of oil required to be delivered alongside of the supply vessels shall be so outlyered when the said vessels shall be in coalines to trective the same; and in case the supply vess is should not be ready to receive the oil on the days herein specified for its delivery, then the contracting party will be at theiry to delivery it to an authorized agent of the high nonse washishment at the point of delivery, and shall be cuttled to payment therefor within fitten days from such delivery.

All the out contracted for under the foregoing proposals to be subjected to the usual tests of specific gravity, temperature at which it will remain limpid, by tetroing and such other means amy be though a proper by the person or persons to whom that duty may be assigned by the right thouse Bloard, before it will be accepted. The winter stranged of to remain 1 mpd as a temperature of 32 degrees of relative for a degrees of Fabrenheit or lower.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately,

proposals with be received and considered for each lot separately or for the whole quantity required, at the option of the bidder; be no bid, will be entertained by a less quantity than is comprised a one of the several lots designated Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The olds mu-state explicitly the lot or lots proposed for by the number or mun-ters, the quantity of each kind of oil in the lot or lots, and the price per gallon for each quality of oil.

Orders for tekets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and as account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. Address,

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Wilmington, Delaware.

sensity, equal to one fifth of the amount of each contract made unher the to-segoing proposals, with the require, of each contractor,
conditioned for the Laintuil performance of each contract, to be excertained within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

The board, under the authority of the department, reserves the
siderations than the amount.

all other than high though it may be the lowest, from other considerations than the amount.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,

Jan 16—endits feb.

#### BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

GREGORY & MAURY, MARAGERS, Wilmington, Delaware

### Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE.

United States Military and Navy Depot, 58t Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

SIE: Allow me the pleasure of placing my name before your noblies, at the same time offering you my best services as a tailor, together with the resources of my store, for the supply of military and gaval uniterms, United States consult and citizens' dress. I am now engaged making uniforms for the military, may, and marine-corps, also the revenue, according to the written and prim'd instructions and official drawings, to the lattest regards ions, as received by me from the State, Navy, and War Departments in Washington, D. C. If you should feel deposed to favor me with any o dery, you may rest assured of receiving experienced attention and accurate fitting. The way best English and French cloths, cashineres, gold lace, trobe gilt buttons, &c., &c., all at the lowest possible cet for each. I have, at very great expense, employed first rate artists as gold embroiderers, sils, moleskin, beaver, chapean, ciothing, and ageneral requisental orienterm marks. English, French, and American coat cutters, roet cutters, pantaloons cutters. I helieve I som doing one of the largest unitary and navel officers' cluthing and outfitting business in the United States, and can refer you to many of the navy officers, attached to the artillery, dragooms, infantry, orderance and engineers, &c. I am also personally known to many of the navy officers, attached to ships of war namely, the North Carolina, Bississippi, Princeton, Powhatan, San Jaching, St. Lawronce, Erandywine, Vincennes, Vandalla, Congress, Germantown, Independence, Macedonia, Tutton, Lexing ins, Fredonia. Constitution, Cyang, Reitef, Perry, Porposice, in challing gentlemen the brands of the executive departments, members of both houses of Congress, also ministers pleaspotentury, secretaries and attaches of legistione, the English, Prench, and other foreign military and navy services. STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class I, for 1855.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 26, 1856.
Scheme formed by the ternary combination of 75 numbers, making 67,525 tickets, and the drawing of 15 ballots, there will be 455 prizes, each lawing tures of the drawn numbers on; 6,390 each having two of them on; and 86,550 having one only of them on.
About use prize to a blank. One fifth of the prizes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers:

-		rand prize of.				eptendid	prize	of		14,50
- 1	1 1	plendid prize	of	25,000	1	do		***		4,10
1		do	******	15:000	50	prizes o	f			9,00
1		do	******	6,500	50	do				- 20
1	ı	do		6,500	100	do				41
	ı	do		5,00	947	do	*****			286
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		Certificate								
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ı		100	d	9	25 gr	earters	do	65	60	
		Do	d	0	25 ei	ghih	do	32	50	

CENERAL AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.—The sulerritor, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, inving establishan office in this city, on F street, a few doors in front of the Treaury Department, tenders his services to claimants upon the government, especially for revolutionary services, and for land bountier
and pensions under the recent acts of Congress

Having purchased the sannascripts of the late David Dorrington,
he has, perhaps, the only index which was ever made to the imnounce mass of evolutionary papers in the first amittur's office laRichmond. He has also a very copious index to the papers in all
the other public offices in the Capitol of Virginia. These, and the
accumulations from other sources of twenty years, experience, entitle him to hope that if a claim nutrated to him be just, he will be
able to show it, even where the claimant himself may be entirely
unable to do it.

me to show it, even where the claimant himself may be entirely unble to do it.

Reclaims under the recent act of 3d March, 1855, giving 160 cereof that to all who were in harlie or who served fewleten days, his
charges will be very moderate. FELIX RICHARDS.

REFERENCES.

Hom. Henry A. Wise, Accounce, Virginia.

James Lyons, Esq., Richmond, Virginia.

James E. Heath, late Commissioner of Pensions, Richmond,
Virginia.

Stafford H. Parker, Richmond, Virginia.

Hom. John S. Penderon, Virginia.

Hom. John S. Penderon, Virginia.

Hom. Samuel Chilton, Washington, D. O.

William J. Ward, esq., Saltimore.

Levis Timberlahe, esq., New York

March 7—d&cply

THE LADIES.—Mr. B. L. HABPER, 38 Broomfeld street,

I. Boston, has just received a choice assortment of time rich and
elegant straw-embroidered ball dresses, of the latest Parisian style,
which were so universelly admired at Newport last season. As he
was not then able to supply the desented, be takes this opportunity
to inform the ladies that he is just opening a fresh supply, some of
which are white, and very appropriate for heidal contumes.

Also, head dresses, cultures, copiers, callars, monties, &c., all of
which are in embroidered straw on black or white lace, and a varisty of wreaths of straw flowers, feather flowers, &c.

N. B.—This is the only house in the United States where these
goods can be obtained.

I taw, United States circuit court commissioner, commissioner to the Court of Claims, No. 44 Wall street, New York.

Andre to Hon A. Neison, Justice United States Supreme Court;

Court of the North American Review.—Published quarterly, or the first days of January, April, July, and Sctober, in numbers of meanly three bundred pages each, at five dollars a year.

el. Life, dervices, and Works of Henry Whealon.

9. Bartol's Pretures of Europe.

3. Statisates of the Statistics of the The North American Review has now attained its 170th number, having been published without intermission for more than foreign pears. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general iterature and science, and its reputation has been sendily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the finding lournal of the United States within its appropriate department. Supplied for the publishers by

A SHUNKLERY'S BOOK. The Testimony of an Estate of Charles in the Caped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmittehurg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charles in the United States; by Josephine M. Bushley. St. Bditt Allen, or Sketches of Life in Virginia; by Lawrence Ne lot

a's Dictionary, (one of the most elegant books of the season.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Construction, Sc., January 19, 1868.

PROPOSITIONS will be received by this burran, until the 19th of Pebruary, for the following articles for the United States scenarios are the property of the College of the Latted States scenarios are the contract that the contract of the contract the contract that the contract that

point. Drawings of the boilers will be furnished bidders on application to

Approved.

For eastings, when the time approved.

Fidders will be particular in stating their prices, and the time when they propose to complete and deliver the work. Bond and good security will be required for the faithful performance of the work and fulforment of the contract.

Jan 13—1awdw

United States Patent Office, Washington, January 3, 1856.

Washington, January 3, 1000.

On the extension of 2 patent granted to him on the 12th March, 1842, fir an improvement in resping machines, to reven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of March, 1856.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office In Manday, the 3d day of March aext, at 12 o'clock, m.; and 40.

cordance with the rules of the olince, which while the late of Pebruary; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be lifed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening start, Washington, i) C.; Argus, Baltmore; Pennsylva.ian, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Commerce. New York; and Enquirer, Circinanti, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 3d of March next, the day of leaving.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send heir bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.
Jant—lawSw

The testimony in the case will be constructed to the second of the paper selical upon a testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten day? the reader.

Ordered, aba, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening star, Washington, D. G.; Argust, Baltimore; Peannylvanian, Philadelphia, Ta; Journal of Commerce, New York, N. V.; and Post, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 19th of May noxt, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
COMMISSIONER OF Testus.

United States Patent Office.

Washington, January 17, 1856.

On the petition of Alongo G. Arnold, of Norwalk, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 25d of April, 1824, for an improvement in "punching machines for many facture of covered buttons," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of April, 1826.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 7th of April next, at 12 o'cox, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in widing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by -ither party to be used at the said heaving must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on accordance.

Contest:

Be it resolved, That the House of Representatives do now proceed to the election of a Speaker in the same way and manner as is provided by the constitution of the United States for the election of the President thereof whenever the same shall devolve upon this House—that is to say: the Clerk shall call the roll by States, and each State cast one vote, as the same shall be called, and the person having a majority of the States shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this House that the presentation of party nominees has the tendency to retard an organization; therefore, it is the duty of the different parties to withdraw such nominations, leaving each member free from the control or influence of caucus

Mr. M. stated that the difference between this resolution and the one offered a few days ago by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Rusr] was that in that resolution the gentleman pointed directly to each individual by name who was a candidate of one of the different parties, and therefore might be construed into something like personal objection to those individuals; while the resolution which he offered did not point to individuals, but simply suggested the fact that the different parties, being here arrayed under their leaders, force their opponents to oppose those leaders. His object was that these nominations should be withdrawn, and that then the members of the House should select for themselves as they believed the best interests of the country required and their own judgments dictated. He had no propositions to make to the so-called republican side of the House, but he would say to the democratic side that, without any consultation whatever with those gentlemen with whom he acted, he would confidently assert that if his resolution was adopted they would be ready to accede to one of two propositions: first, they would nominate a gentleman of the democratic party, one who had been acting with that party and they would notic upon him and try te sleet. Mr. M. stated that the difference between this resolution

was adopted they would be ready to accede to one of two propositions: first, they would nominate a gentleman of the democratic party, one who had been acting with that party, and they would unite upon him and try to elect him; or the democratic party might select any one of the American party who best suited their purpose, and they would unite with them and try to elect him. If his resolution was adopted, he would follow it up with another that would test the willingness of the democratic party to organize the House, and place the responsibility for the disorganization where it properly belonged.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, agreed with much that the gentleman had said, particularly that the election of a Speaker had probably been defeated by nominations made at the commencement of the session, but still be thought that there were objections to the adoption of the resolution which would readily suggest themselves to the members. The House knew nothing of parties. The journal knew nothing of parties. The nominations that had been made were made by individual members on the floor, and they did not appear on the journal as having been made by one party or another. He entirely agreed with the gentleman, however, that these nominations should not have been made, or, if made, that they should not have been made at that time. When he came to Washington at the commencement of the session be heard with astonishment that the democratic APPELLE Removaled area of the form of the

day of hearing.

(II A RLEWS ) A new (Commissioned or Plastate of Plastate of

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1856.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House met at 12, m.
Prayer by the Rey. Dr. Smith Pyne.
The interval of yesterday was read and approved.
The UNDEWOOD, of Kentucky, offered a resolution to the effect that a vote shall be taken for each member in to the effect that a vote shall be taken for each member in the strength of the state of the louse disclaimed any intention to make the resolution and their names stand on the roll, and the member in the state of the louse and the state of the louse and the last monitority of a quorum, be declared to be elected Speaker.

In case no election he made in this way, then the choice shall be taken between the two receiving the highest number of votes. Any number being at liberty to decline being voted for. During the voting no debate or personal explanation to be in order unless by unanimous consoner.

Mr. BUCHARDSON, of Illinois, apprehended that the difficulty in the way of an election of a Speaker was the number of candidates in the fild, and, as the resolution would make still more, he moved to but yet on the table.

Mr. DUNS, of Iodiana, suggested to the gentieman from Keutucky what he withdraw his resolution for the present and the would introduce it to-morrow. In the would introduce it to-morrow. In the would introduce it to-morrow. In the would introduce the following resolution to make the country, and he would residence the present and the country. He regarded the preservation of the organization of the House was not effected to day. The House had tried to elect a presiding officer by a majority of tows; it had failed to adopt the pursuity rule, and he would submit this proposition, hoping that it would meet the approval of a majority of two they like the would introduce the following resolution and the country. He regarded the preservation of the country would suffice mounts would make a provided by the constitution of the United State

ocratic party had committed, was nothing more or less than, having principles, it ahnounced them, and, having principles, it abhered to them.

Mr. MILLSON had been charged by the gentleman from Georgia with having, in his remarks, made an assault upon the democratic party. He had only to say to that gentleman that, in the first place, the representatives assembled in caucus did not constitute the democratic party; and, in the next place, he protested against the injustice of being represented as assailing that party because he, in common with other of its members, had questioned the correctness of the policy that controlled its caucus.

Mr. COBB merely intended to say that the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia were an assault upon the policy which the democratic party, through its members in caucus, had pursued, and he justified the course of that caucus, and showed that the assault was not deserved by them.

The democratic party stood before the country upon the

platform which it had adopted, and with the reasons with which it justified its course, and it was for the country to say whether it was right or wrong in that position. Mr. WHITNEY, of New York, could not support the Mr. WHITNEY, of New York, could not support the resolution. It went so far as to make a proposition to the administration party in the House, and predicated upon that proposition the probability of an organization by the election of a democratic Speaker. He, for one, was prepared to say that he would give no such proposition as that his sanction.

Mr. CULLEN, of Delaware, was understood to object to the resolution on the same grounds.

Mr. CULLEN, of Delaware, was understood to object to the resolution on the same grounds.

Mr. McMULLEN, of Virginia, stated that when a resolution similar to the one now before the House was introduced a few days ago by the gentleman from Arkansas, [Mr. Rusr.] he voted in the first place against laying it on the table out of courtesy to the gentleman who introduced it; but he was opposed to it now. However much he condemned the conduct of Mr. Banks for holding on here with unprecedented pertinacity, it was not his purpose to condemn him by a formal vote. He had not heart the resmarks of his colleague, [Mr. Millson,] but he understood that that gentleman had undertook to lecture the House and attack the action of the democratic party in caucus. If he mistook not, that gentleman occupied his seat on the floor of the House by means of the party organization and cascus system. He was mortified and distressed to hear that his colleague had taken the position be did, and he would of the House by means or the party organization and consequent. He was mortified and distressed to hear that his colleague had taken the position be did, and he would take occasion to look into his remarks, and answer them if it was necessary. He desired to ask his friend from Kentucky [Mr. Marshall] by what authority he made the statement to the House that his party were ready to select a candidate if the democratic party would do so, and see if they would not effect a compression?

they could not effect a compromise?

Mr. H. K. MARSHALL had offered the resolution with

could not effect an organization, not being in a majority, as was shown by the votes.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, desired to call the attention of the House and the country to the extraordinary proposition of compromise proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, who assured the House that there was a means by which what he [Mr. MARSHALL] chose to call the man tional men could effect an organization over the republicans. It was that the American party should select a democrat and vote for him, and that the democrats uniting with them should try to elect him, or that the democrats should select an American, and try with that party to elect

Before he proposed to enter into any arrangement at all, he desired to know the power of the gentleman to treat for the party to which he belonged. Following immediately upon that gentleman's declaration, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Whithers] and the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Cullers] had told the House that there was no democrat or administration man upon the floor whom they would vote for, including every one who had voted, and was now voting, for his friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Ora.] The democratic party, then, was asked to vote for one of their own number, with the American party, when two to one of the latter party declared that they would not vote with them, and turned round and said to the democrats, Gentlemen, let us elect a national American. He would deliberate, when the gentleman was presented to him between a so-called republican and American, what it was his duty to do. The alternative would never be presented to him in the House. From Before he proposed to enter into any arrangement at all, and American, what it was his duty to do. The siternative would never be presented to him in the House. From the record made since the beginning of the session until the present time, it appeared that those who claimed to be national Americans regarded that question, by the 123 votes they had given, of more importance than any other connected with the organization of the House. The democratic party had stood opposed in the country to the pretended American organization, both North and South. That organization agreed with them upon the slavery question, but it had shown by 128 votes that it considered the national American organization of more importance than that question. The democratic party, who were supporting Mr. Ona, were in a minority. The majority united

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The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the ses-tions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

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Oy-POSTMASTERS are subscrized to set as our agents; and, by scading us rive DALLY subscribers, with \$50 anclosed; or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$65 enclosed, with be en-

VOTE FOR SPEAKER. The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker. The Clerk alled the roll for the one hundred and twenty-ninth time,

with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 210; necessary to a choice Mr. Banks received ....

So there was no choice.

Mr. WHITNEY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. he, and he is hereby, declared peaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth ongress of the United States. [Great laughter.]

[Great laughter.]

Resolved, That the above resolution be reported to the Clerk in blank, and it shall be in order for any member 1 > move that the blank be filled by the insertion of a name, and that the resolution be adopted; on that motion the yeas and nays shall be called, and whenever such motion shall receive a majority of votes, the person then named shall be Speaker of the House.

Resolved. That the name of any member once proposed to fill the blank shall not be again proposed without the consent of a majority of the members present and voting, nor shall it be in order to move one candidate a second time as long as any member desires to move the name of one not yet proposed and voted upon.

Resolved. That all questions arising upon a second motion to insert the name of any person who has been once proposed and voted for to fill the blank shall be decided eigen ence, or, in case of a doubt, shall be decided by tellers.

In the remarks he had submitted before he had not with-

In case of a doubt, shall be decided by tellers.

In the remarks he had submitted before he had not withed to be understood as saying that he would never yote
for any democrat; he meant to say that he would not allow himself, by his vote or otherwise, to be committed to
the present administration. There were gentlemen in the
democratic party for whom he could vote.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, said that the gentleman
seemed to have shifted his ground somewhat. He desired
to know whether the gentleman was prepared to vote
against every democrat who was a friend of the administration?

to know whether the gentleman was prepared to vote against every democrat who was a friend of the administration?

Mr. WHITNEY replied that the gentleman asked him whether he would vote for a man who was avowedly a friend of the administration, or who took part in the caucus which denounced his principles, his party, and himself. He answered, no.

Mr. LETCHER expected that answer, and he might go round the House and put the question to any gentleman of the American party who was sailing under national colors, according to his own account of it, and the answer would be the same from each and every one of them.

Mr. WHITNEY wanted to know whether the gentleman declared himself a friend of the administration?

Mr. LETCHER was a firm, fast friend of the administration, and he declared himself the unyielding and eternal opponent of any party that was sworn to carry out obligations taken at midnight. The gentleman offered his proposition, and told the House that it was mistaken in supposing that he [Mr. W.] would not vote for a democrat, while he assured it in direct terms that he would not vote for any man who was a friend of the administration, or who was in the democratic cancus. It was a beautiful compromise for the gentleman to make, and he would vote to lay it on the table, which disposition he moved to make of it.

After some further discussion on the resolution, and the position of the different parties in the House, in which

After some further discussion on the resolution, and the position of the different parties in the House, in which Messrs. VALK, WHITNEY, LETCHER, H. MARSHALL, DAVIDSON, HOUSTON, PAINE, and STANTON took

part,
The resolution was laid on the table, by yeas 153, mays And the House, on motion of Mr. WASHRURN, of Illi-

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

Gov. T. Watkins Ligon closes his message to the legislature of Maryland with the following temperate and sufsi-

"The Territories of the United States are the comp

ble remarks:

"The Territories of the United States are the common property of all the States, won by the common blood or purchased by the, common treasure of the Union, and to deny to the citizens of the southern States the right of migrating thither, carrying with them their slave property, is, to all intents and purposes, to refuse them admission altogether, and thus exclude them from an equal participation with the people of the northern States in the common blessings of the confederacy.

"Let the Territories be settled by the natural influx of emigration, and if those by whom they shall be thus settled, in their transition from the condition of territorial communities to that of States, pass laws or ordain and establish governments prohibiting slavery, the South ought to be, and will be content.

"The principle of the act organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas is that which underlies and permeates our entire system of government—namely, the right of the people to govern themselves, and to regulate for themselves, in their own way, their own local and domestic institutions. This is the only principle that gives promise of permanent peace and prosperity to the country. It withdraws from the councils of the nation a most fruitful source of angry contention, and opens before us the bright path of safety. It is the only principle by which this long-vexed and perplexing subject can be adjusted, and to which the South can submit without dishonor.

"In any action you may deem it expedient to take in this behalf, let me admonish you that a spirit of moderation should preside over and guide your councils. The lan-

"In any action you may deem it expedient to take in this behalf, let me admonish you that a spirit of moderation should preside over and guide your councils. The language of menace and bravado is in bad taste, and never accomplishes any good. We, of Maryland, occupying the position of a border State, dwelling upon the dividing line between the two extremities of interest and opinion upon the subject of slavery, have an especial interest in desiring the adjustment of this unbappy source of popular discontent upon a basis which will secure permanent tranquillity. While, therefore, we should express calmly and clearly our opinions as to the issues thus unfortunately forced upon us, and make no concealment of our resolution to maintain the rights of the States under the constitution against any infraction, we should carefully abstain from the use of language calculated to irritate and inflame those who may differ with us in opinion, or to impair those fraternat the which should bind in perpetual unity and concord the people of the respective States.

"Let wild and unprincipled fanatics, wherever found, endanger the continuance of the Union if they will, until the last vestige of friendly relationship and brotherly regard be swept away, but let ours be the more grateful task to cast oil upon the elements of destruction, and if that dark day shall ever dawn which shall witness the downfall of this the most glorious fabric of government the wisdom of man has ever contrived, no share in the sin of so great a calamity to the cause of freedom throughout the world can be laid at our door."

THREE GREAT CITIES ICE-BOUND .- INTERRUPTION OF TRADE. The harbors of Philadelphia and Baltimore are completely closed by the ice, and the papers of those cities complain loudly of the inability of the ice boats to keep the channel open. The New York Herald of Monday morning says

the national American organization of more importance than that question. The democratic party, who were supporting Mr. Ona, were in a minority. The majority united against them were two to one, and yet they were charged with the responsibility of the disorganization. To the republicans he would say, You have a majority; to the Americans, You have a majority; to the Americans, You have a majority; to the americans. You have a majority in the loss when you can organize upon either of those principles? The democratic party expected for go before the country from here with a minority, but, under the blessing of Heaven, it was the last time for many long years that either republicans or know-nothings would again have a majority in the House. [Applause in the galleries.]

He would tell his national American friends plainly and candidly that they must make the connexion. If they preferred the democratic party to the republican, they might make the selection. It was proper that they should anderstaid each other, and frankness required him to make the declaration which he had made and which governed him, not those with whom he acted. He was willing to take any one of the number inside of the line of the democratic party. He would surrender men—they were nothing—but he would never so help him God, surrender principle—never]

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida desired to discuss the questions of the satirier. The Activative of the later and Hudson River railroad deputy across the town from them in a though light, must be carted to vessels, if moved at all, at a leasy expense, as the streets, from the debria of the later and work from the Mr. Active the mass the carted to vessels, if moved at all, at a leasy expense, as the streets, from the debria of the later and subject and the world make the selection. The construction of the later and the subject of the later of the later and the subject of the later of the later and the world make and subject of the later of the